

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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# THE COMMONWEALTH:

[For the Commonwealth.]

LUCY PAYNE TODD.

Died, 11th December, 1860, aged 9 years. Daughter of James M. and Almonia B. Todd, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and niece of the well-beloved Dolly Payne Madison, wife of James Madison, Ex-President, of the United States.

"Early bright, transient, chaste as morning dew; She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to Heaven."

O, beautiful child of earth,  
Angel in Heaven to-day;  
Let me fold thee once more to my throbbing heart,  
That my sorrow may have its way!  
No blood of thy stately house  
Consetteth within my veins,  
Yet my stricken heart for thine early death,  
Like a shattered harp, complains.  
O! Lucy! sweet child of my love,  
No dust, no burial gloom,  
From mine inward vision, can shut thee out  
In thine exquisite earthly bloom.

Clear fount of the desert rock,  
My Lucy, sweet child of my love,  
Rose of the desolate desert sands,  
I shall greet thee in gladness above.

I shall feel thy clasping arms;  
I shall kiss thine innocent lips,  
And forget, in the light of thy loving eyes,  
The gloom of the grave's eclipse.

No torturing change of earth  
Can blot out my love for thee;

And thou, in the light of the innermost Heaven,  
Shalt keep thy love for me.

O antique, beautiful Home!

Paths, pressed by her small white feet;  
Fair chambers and halls, in the coming time,  
Where her kindred and friends shall meet;  
Ye are truly beautiful now;

Ye are richly beloved and fair;  
For her angel presence, baptised in tears,

Shall hallow ye everywhere

With the light of immortal hope,

Shall hallow her burial sod—

For, like Enoch, we cannot say she died,

But she hath gone to God.

I remember a summer day,  
When the sunshine and showers were bright,

And gathered roses in ripeness rare,

Their beauty and perfume lent.

But the light of thy childish grace,

In that old familiar room,

Was a rarer, fairer, joy to me,

Than the sunlit showers and bloom.

Thy soft caressing wiles;

Thy laughter of glad surprise;

Thy rippled music of childish words,

And the glance of thy gentle eyes.

Oh! Lucy! sweet child of my love,

Fain would I fold in my arms,

Close, close, to the warmth of thy throbbing heart,

Thy beautiful, buried charms!

O, winds, sing soft and low;

O, winds, sing low and sweet,

Till the little blue forget-me-nots

Shall gather about her feet.

She was but a summer child,

With flower and sunshine blent;

It is meet that her lowly grave should be

With the ripe red rose besprnt.

M. R. M.  
ROSEBETH, KY., Dec. 22, 1860.

[Condensed from the Louisville Journal.]

Constitutional Union Convention—Helped January 8, 1861, at Mozart Hall, Louisville, Kentucky.

This body assembled this morning at half past eleven o'clock in Mozart Hall, and we have never seen that large auditorium more densely crowded than on the occasion. The body of the hall was occupied by the delegates, and there was not a vacant seat; indeed, all the isles and passages were occupied.

The galleries appropriated to the use of spectators could hardly have contained another person, which evinced the unparalleled interest which the people of all classes take in every movement looking to the perpetuation of the Union, and the pacification of our present national difficulties.

Judge Bullock called the Convention to order by nominating Hon. John B. Huston, of Clarke county, as temporary Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to. In taking his seat Mr. H. made a brief address, felicitating the Convention upon the large attendance at such an inclement season of the year, and invoking a spirit of patriotism, concord, and union to guide its deliberations.

The Rev. John L. McKee then addressed the throne of Grace in a fervent prayer.

John H. McHenry, Jr., and Blanton Dun- can were appointed Secretaries.

Judge Bullock then moved that a committee of one from each Congressional District be selected by the Chair to report permanent officers for the Convention, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen designated as

Committee on Permanent Organization.

First District—J. M. Shackelford.  
Second District—G. H. Yeaman.

Third District—J. K. McGoodwin.

Fourth District—Fountain Fox.

Fifth District—R. J. Brown.

Sixth District—W. C. Goodloe.

Seventh District—Wm. F. Bullock.

Eighth District—Phillip Swigert.

Ninth District—Jas. H. G. Bush.

Tenth District—John W. Fennell.

During the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed by the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, who stated that it was a well known fact that he was an acknowledged adherent of the Union, and believed there was no earthly contingency now within the reach of human calculation, which could justify a disruption of this glorious government.

Personally, he was for its abandonment under no case which now exists or can possibly exist in the future. He thought that Kentucky, with her known chivalry and patriotism—occupying a central position in the great republic, from whence her pulsations of patriotism were wont to go forth and have influence—could infuse enough of her own spirit and devoted love of country to meet and counteract the machinations of the Abolitionists of the North on the one hand, and give efficient aid to the government on the other hand against the traitors of the South. Mr. Bell's remarks were received with the most earnest attention, and great applause, and at their conclusion the Committee returned and reported the following

as officers for the

Permanent Organization.

President—John L. Helm.

Vice Presidents.

First District—Wm. James.

Second District—Alfred Allen.

Third District—W. L. Underwood.

Fourth District—Fountain Fox.

Fifth District—Wm. R. Grigsby.

Sixth District—Geo. R. McKee.

Seventh District—Wm. C. Bullock.

Eighth District—Jno. R. Thornton.

Ninth District—W. Halley Smith.

Tenth District—Wm. Ernst.

## Secretary.

John M. Harlan,  
Blanton Duncan,  
George H. McKinney,  
John H. McHenry, Jr.,  
Jonas Martin,  
Joseph Odell.

This report was unanimously adopted.

Gov. Helm expressed his thanks for the gratifying manifestation of confidence, which had been entirely unexpected, as he came to listen and take his humble part in the endeavor to preserve the present Union. In this fearful crisis he was happy to see around him many old friends who in days gone by had directed the course of Kentucky in legislation and politics, and, although many came there fearing the worst, he trusted they would hope for the best, under the blessings of Divine Providence, and realize that all was not lost that is in danger. He trusted that their deliberations would be crowned with signal success; he urged calmness in debate, and he was not unaware of the public feeling throughout Kentucky, as reflected through her primary assemblies; they all acknowledged that evils and wrongs had been committed by both extremes, and some had expressed the opinion that the North had acted wrongly and the South with undue precipitancy. He trusted, therefore, that all had come together to do what they could to hold the Union together as it was; if this could not be effected—if the worst came to the worst, he trusted to the exercise of all Christian forbearance and an anxious desire to take such a course as would leave all the departments of the government in such a position that at some future day they might lay by their hostilities and agree upon some common ground for permanent reunion.

Gov. Helm, in continuation, said he came here with the idea that it was the duty of everybody to speak his opinion frankly, and whoever failed to do so was a coward, and whoever did not profess a readiness to yield his personal opinions, if they stood in the way of an harmonious and honorable adjustment, was a traitor. He had been proud to see—yes, his heart had leaped to see Kentucky's noble son, the gallant Crittenden, endeavoring to hold on to the end, and determined, if the country must perish, that he would go down with it and with the folds of its glorious flag around him to the last. [This reference to the venerable and patriotic Senator elicited the most enthusiastic applause, which was long continued.]

After the officers elect had taken their positions, Andrew Monroe, Esq., of Louisville, offered a resolution that a committee be appointed on the part of the Convention to meet a corresponding Committee on the part of the Douglas Democratic Convention now in session in this city, to ascertain if it be practicable for the two bodies, by concurrent action, to agree upon some common ground as the ground which Kentucky ought to assume in the present position of affairs.

This resolution (which was not reduced to writing, and we therefore give its substance as we believe correctly,) was adopted with a few dissenting voices, and the Chair appointed two members of the Committee for the State at large and one from each Congressional District, as follows for the Committee of Conference:

Joshua F. Bell, At large.

Garret Davis, First District—James M. Shackelford.

Second District—Wm. R. Kinney.

Third District—Henry Grider.

Fourth District—Zachariah Wheat.

Fifth District—Wm. R. Grigsby.

Sixth District—Wm. H. Pettus.

Seventh District—Andrew Monroe.

Eighth District—W. B. Kincaid.

Ninth District—Richard Apperson, Jr.

Tenth District—Albert G. Craig.

P. F. T. Fox, of Lincoln, moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Congressional District and two from the State at large, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention.

This gave rise to some conversational debate as to its being premature after the appointment of a committee to confer with the Douglas Convention, which was finally terminated by a motion from Hamilton Pope, Esq., that the Convention take a recess until 3 o'clock p. m.; which was adopted, with the understanding that before the reassembling,

the delegates would hand in their names to the Secretaries.

—AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the recess, Menter's celebrated concert band, of Cincinnati, visited the Mozart Hall, and, as we entered after dinner, they were performing in exquisite style a melange of national airs from the stage. The long-cherished strains touched the hearts of the vast assemblage, and as "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," were recognized, they were greeted by the most enthusiastic cheers. Our extreme Southern friends may have acquired a distaste for the tunes to which the Union, for three-quarters of a century, has kept step in its marches to honor and victory, but Kentucky loves and cherishes and venerates them still, and by God's blessing will still retain them in the Union for the future honors and victories of the United States.

Resolved, That if the anti-slavery party should increase in strength, and be able to carry out its purposes in the use of the Federal Government, the South has ample means of resistance and is fully able at any time to resist unconstitutional aggressions, and we have, therefore, no need to adopt hastily this last resort.

Resolved, That the claim set up by a majority of the free States to the right to restrict the South from the operation of their institutions, and not to defend the rights of the slaves, is a severe test of the patriotism and forbearance of the minority, but that notwithstanding this ill advised experiment on the harmony of the Union, we do not regard the election of Abraham Lincoln as a cause for its dissolution.

Resolved, That we have in the majority of both Houses of the next Congress a sufficient security against any designs of aggression upon the rights of the South, and that it is the duty of the South to avail themselves of this fact in the operation of their institutions, and not to defend the rights of the slaves, in any way that will offend the South.

The resolution was referred to the committee of the House of Representatives, and reported that it did not affect the rights of the slaves, and that it affords a sufficient security for the South.

At this juncture the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock p. m.

The Convention assembled again at 8 o'clock, and was addressed by Mr. Marion C. Taylor before the regular business was referred.

On motion of Capt. Buford, it was ordered that all resolutions should be referred to the committee of the House of Representatives.

A resolution offered by Mr. R. B. Pittman, declaring that Kentucky, sympathizing with the South in their grievances, is opposed to coercion on the part of the General Government, was laid on the table.

Maj. T. W. Gibson was then called upon and addressed the Convention at considerable length, and was followed by Gov. Wickliffe.

A motion was subsequently made to re-consider the vote whereby Mr. Pittman's resolution was tabled, but it was withdrawn before the vote was taken. Mr. Pittman then offered the following:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky place the highest estimate on the Union of these States, on terms fair and just to all of its members; it is a Union made and commanded to us by our patriotic ancestors, as a priceless legacy to be preserved by their children; that it will not cost a tythe of the patriotism and forbearance to save it that did our fathers to make it; that it affords us a better government for peace and liberty at home and defense against aggression from abroad than is likely to be made out of any of its parts.

The resolution was referred to the committee, whereupon Captain Buford offered a resolution to the effect that it is the duty of the President of the United States, and all the departments, to enforce the law, and everywhere protect the property of the United States. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention then took a recess of half an hour, during which Capt. E. A. Graves made a stirring speech, denouncing the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South.

The Convention then assembled again at 8 o'clock, and was addressed by Mr. Marion C. Taylor before the regular business was taken up.

A motion made by Mr. Lewis E. Harvie that no person who, in the late Presidential canvass, acted in opposition to the party represented by this convention, or who is not prepared to unite with the members in all reasonable endeavors to preserve the Union upon a just and constitutional basis, is expected to take part in the deliberations, was unanimously adopted.

The dispatches from Mr. Geo. N. Sanders and Messrs. Crittenden, Mallory, and Crittenden, published elsewhere, were then read.

The convention was then addressed by Captain Heady, and Messrs. John Root and Alex. Lusk, all of whom spoke feelingly for the preservation of the Union, whereupon there was an adjournment until ten o'clock this morning to the circuit court room in the court house.

—CONFERENCE REPORT.

At a meeting of the respective Committees of Conference appointed by the Democratic Union Convention and the Union Convention, it was

Resolved, That each Committee report and

recommend to its own body that the respective Committees on resolutions, to be composed of twelve members each of each Convention, meet for consultation, and in the event of an agreement, that they report to their bodies such resolutions as may be agreed on.

The report was accepted unanimously, and, on motion of Mr. Crockett, the Districts were called upon to name respectively members of the committee, those for the State at large being appointed on motion of Judge Bullock. The following gentlemen com-

posed the

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS:

Joshua F. Bell, At large.

Garret Davis, First District—James M. Shackelford.

Second District—John W. Crockett.

Third District—Warren L. Underwood.

Fourth District—Zachariah Wheat.

Fifth District—Thos. W. Riley.

Sixth District—Wm. C. Goodloe.

Seventh District—Peter B. Muir.

## THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 9, 1861.

Mr. Wm. Purnell is our agent at Lexington, and is authorized to receipt for subscriptions and advertising.

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The Daily will contain full and accurate reports of the proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature, in addition to much other interesting matter.

### The Policy of South Carolina.

When Keitt, and Rhett, and other head

devils of disunion, first began to gabble

about secession, they pretended to be per-

fectly horrified at the very idea of a civil

war. Peaceable secession was their hobby.

Well, South Carolina seceded all by herself.

Spurning the counsel of the border slave

States, she rushed headlong into disunion,

proclaiming her insolent threat of "drag-

ging" the other slave States after her. The

modus operandi by which she expected to

"drag" other States after her is just begin-

ning to develope itself. It is this: While

she pretended to desire peaceful secession

she secretly hoped that the imbecile Adminis-

tration would oppose her with force, and

thus excite the sympathy of the slave States

and gradually draw them all into the quar-

rel. But the old Public Functionary met

the emergency very much as a rabbit would

have done, and thus without intending it,

frustrated the plans of South Carolina.

Finding that her secession created no great

stir outside of her own limits, and had no

visible effect upon the solar system or the

putty market, some of the many wise and

far-seeing statesmen, with which she is over-

run, conceived a brilliant idea, which was

that even South Carolina could not get along

without money. To supply their immediate

demands they resorted to forced loans and

blew the rich planters to within an inch of

their patriotism. The sage Palmetto states-

men with natural perspicuity foresaw that

this system of financial phlebotomy, if per-

sisted in, would deplete to utter prostration.

Ergo, they must have more patients. To

increase the number of victims they must

extend the boundaries of their territory. To

do this they must "drag" other slave States

after them. The sympathetic dodge was

about to fail on account of the impotency of

J. B. War they must have, or they would

get no sympathy. Without sympathy, the

"dragging" process would fall through. As

the administration seemed disposed to take

no notice of them, they were compelled to

incurse the revolution by commencing

hostilities themselves. Accordingly they

have seized the Government property at

some of the Southern forts, hoping, and no

doubt believing, that the attempt of the

United States Government to rescue the

property of the people from the hands of a

secession banditti, would result in precipi-

tating all the border slave States into the

same unpleasant predicament in which

South Carolina now finds herself.

As much as we admire the stratagetic skill

displayed in this shrewd plot, we are com-

pelled to say we do not think it will win.

Peaceable secession, and a wholesale system

of robbery, are separate and widely different

things. The United States Government

could possibly allow South Carolina to make

a fool of herself without surrendering to the

rebel State the public buildings and rev-

enes, which are the common property of

the whole people. The sympathy which

would undoubtedly have been extended to

South Carolina, if she had seceded and stop-

ped at her act of secession, will not be awakened for her if she meets with resis-

tance to her lawless acts from the Federal

authorities. We cannot believe that the

people of the border slave States, who are

asane, will feel called upon to make any great

sacrifice of life or property in defense of a

State which involved herself in trouble on

her own responsibility, and in utter contempt

of all her sister slave States. We shall see.

Hon. Henry C. Burnett, by his dis-

union course in Congress, damaged himself

materially with the people of his district.

He saw that something must be done to cre-

ate a reaction, so he had Noble removed

from the Paducah post office, hoping to secure

Noble's abuse thereto. Unfortunately, for

Burnett, he had the misfortune to incur No-

ble's friendship. He had the shrewdness to

see that he could not stand that, and so he

made a bid for his enemy. Bully for Bur-

nnett.

Mississippi has seceded—just as we

expected. We suppose she will next borrow

some money to carry on her affairs. We

suggest that she make a bid for some Mis-

issippi State bonds. They are very cheap

now.

### The Union Conventions at Louisville.

We give in this number of our paper the substance of the proceedings of the two Conventions which assembled at Louisville on the 8th inst. We regret that our limits will not permit us to give a full report of the highly interesting proceedings. The joint resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote. The Crittenden compromise measures now constitute the platform of the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY of Kentucky. Unfur the flag of the Union, Long may it wave!

### Latest Telegraphic News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8. A special session of the Legislature commenced to-day. All the members are present. Nothing of importance was done to-day. The bill to arm the State comes up to-morrow and will probably pass. The question of calling a State Convention was made the special order for Wednesday. It will probably pass both Houses. The excitement here has somewhat subsided. The purpose to resist all aggression of southern rights is firm.

JACKSON, Jan. 8.

The Committee on the Ordinance of Secession are now in caucus. The excitement and anxiety are intense.

The Commissioners of South Carolina and Alabama were invited to seats in the Convention.

The resolution was adopted to amend the Constitution of the State, authorizing the borrowing of money for the purpose of military defense.

The following standing committees were appointed: On Federal Jurisdiction, on Property in Mississippi, Postal Affairs, State Constitution, Naval and Military Affairs, formation of a Southern Confederacy, and to report by ordinance or otherwise.

A resolution was passed inviting the Judges of the High and Circuit Courts to seats in the Convention.

Most of the day was occupied in a discussion on the power of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

A despatch was read giving Georgia's determination for immediate secession. [Applause.] Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, when the secession ordinance committee will report. The excitement is intense. The galleries were full of ladies. The military paraded, bearing a flag with fifteen stars. The hotels are thronged with interested citizens from abroad.

LATER, 8th.—The ordinance of immediate secession was unanimously agreed to by the committee of fifteen, and will pass the Convention to-morrow in secret session.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 7.

The Convention met at noon. Mr. Phillips, Secessionist, was made temporary chairman, and Mr. Horn temporary secretary. Delegates from all the counties were present. Mr. Brooks was elected permanent President over Mr. Jamison by eight majority, and Mr. Fowler, Secessionist, was elected Secretary. The Convention is very quiet.

Mr. Calhoun, Commissioner from South Carolina, addressed the Convention. His speech was well received.

Deputized to the Governor from Virginia, Florida, and Mississippi, were read to the Convention, which created enthusiasm.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to consider and report the necessary action.

In a secret session the seats of the two Senate delegates from Shelby were contested by a large majority.

DESTITUTION.—Our correspondent, "S.", whose communication we published last Monday, propounded several questions, as to whether the called session of the Legislature would have to elect new officers or not. We refer our correspondent to article II, sections 7 and 10 of the Constitution, which read as follows.

Sec. 7. The House of Representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

Sec. 10. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years; and the Senate shall have power to choose its officers BIENNIALLY.

From the foregoing we infer, that the House of Representatives can elect new officers whenever it pleases, but that the Senate can only elect biennially.

OUR view of the subject is strengthened by previous provisions, Sec. 17, of the Constitution, which says:

The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the time when the several officers authorized or directed by this Constitution to be elected or appointed, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices, except where the time is fixed by this Constitution.

The term of the officers of the Senate seem to be excepted by this provision, as the Constitution expressly fixes the time of their election and the term of their office, by declaring that the officers of the Senate shall be elected biennially.

OUR ALLIGATOR GAITERS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a splendid pair of gaiter shoes from our young friend D. V. Bennett, Esq., of the great boot and shoe house of Benedict, Hall & Co., of New York. The shoes are of the latest style, and composed of alligator skin. They are as soft as velvet, or the head of a dismountionist, or the notes of a poet's dream; after taking two dozen on the half shell. Bennett, we thank you a great many times. Benedict, "All & Co", we always said that you were all right—national firm—and this last act of yours shows it.

KENTUCKY BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Northern Bank of Kentucky and the Agricultural Deposit Bank of Lexington have each declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits for the last six months.

The Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, and Commercial Bank of Kentucky, have also declared semi-annual dividends of four per cent.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a dividend of five per cent. out of its last six months' business.

John C. Noble has been turned out of the Paducah post office. He pretends not to know the reason. We don't say it because we don't know it, but our opinion is that Buchanan was afraid that Noble would steal. Lying is Noble's fort, and we believe that he is not an exception to the old rule that "liars will steal."

If we owed the devil a dozen liars, and he would not take Noble in payment, and give us a receipt in full, and two yaller dorgs in change, we should think him devilish stiny.

### The Star of the West.

Nothing as yet has been heard of this steamer which was sent to Charleston to reinforce Fort Sumter. It is expected by some that the Blue Cockades at Charleston would not permit the steamer to enter the harbor. Ten thousand dollars to two cents that the frog-eaters of South Carolina do not fire a gun at the Star of the West.

An exchange thinks that the sieging of Fort Moultrie by the Carolinians looks a little bilious. Precisely, and the sieging of the forts at Mobile looks a little Mo-bilious. [Low Democrat.]

BUCHANAN has sent a war message to Congress which created a great consternation in that body of fanatics.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

RICHMOND, Jan. 8. By virtue of the authority vested in me by the thirteenth Section of the third Article of the Constitution of Kentucky, to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions, at the seat of Government,

I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby call upon the Members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the

SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

to take into consideration the interest of the Commonwealth as the same may be involved in, or connected with, the present distracted condition of our common

country.

In Testimony Whereof, I have

hereunto set my name, and affix

the Seal of the Commonwealth.

Done at Frankfort, this 27th day

**FRANKFORT AGENCY**  
OF THE  
New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of

**\$1,500,000.**

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits ensure to the Company, and to its shareholders, not less than 30 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that about \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fail to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desirous of information in regard to the subject of Life Insurance, would do well to call on the Local Agent of the above Company, who will give them any information that may be desired, or for references apply to either member of the Local Board, all of whom are insured in this office.

S. N. BREWER, President.

EMILY H. TAYLOR,

THO. S. PAGE,

CHAS. G. PHYTIAN, Director.

R. W. SCOTT,

H. I. TODD.

CLAIMS PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

John Lane ..... \$5,000  
Thomas F. Thornton ..... 5,000  
Joseph H. Daviss ..... 5,000  
William G. Craig ..... 5,000  
John C. Herndon ..... 5,000  
John T. Pendleton ..... 1,500

\$26,500  
MEDICAL EXAMINER—W. C. SNEED, M. D.  
H. WINGATE, Agent,  
July 1, 1860—tf.  
Frankfort Branch Bank.

**Home Insurance Company, of NEW YORK.**

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,  
CASH CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00  
AMT OF ASSETS 1st JUN. 1858, \$34,212.34  
AMT OF LIABILITIES ..... 41,110.01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

**Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.**

Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank ..... \$27,000.56  
Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000.) ..... 460,600.00

Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$233,667) ..... 150,859.85  
Bank Stocks (market value) ..... 77,000.00

Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the company) ..... 67,604.72

Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,625.93 has since been received) ..... 14,375.93

Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Ag'ts, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,845.57 has since been received) ..... 24,684.75

Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office ..... 2,087.53

Total ..... \$824,213.34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at ..... Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend ..... \$39,410.01  
1,700.00

\$41,110.01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.  
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres'.  
A. F. WILMARSH, Vice Pres'.  
J. MILTON SMITH, Secy.  
H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Oct. 12, 1859.

**Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!**

CHOICE INSURANCE  
WITH THE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000,  
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS - \$912,800.72,

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio ..... \$431,520.82 Michigan, \$158,043.81  
In Wisconsin, 106,950.07 Indiana ..... 146,839.81  
In Kentucky, 204,630.40 Illinois ..... 448,327.41  
Missouri ..... 384,518.04 Tennessee, 97,549.21  
Iowa & Minn. 101,399.46 Kansas & Neb. 19,945.97  
Penn. & Va. 31,593.82 Ark. & La. 23,945.09  
Mississippi and Alabama ..... \$2,412.18

**Fire and Inland Navigation.**

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Especial attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Aetna Insurance Company possessed in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Frankfort, Ky.

June 20, 1860.

WALL PAPER AND POCKET CUTLERY.

New supplies just received.

Set twin. S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

**HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank, ..... \$38,238.11  
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, ..... 62,699.83  
Cash loaned on call, ..... 20,000.00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, ..... 131,029.00

Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value) ..... 70,223.59

15,000.00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, ..... 260,352.00

220 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, ..... 200,225.00

900 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, ..... 107,565.00

400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, ..... 40,300.00

200 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, ..... 16,750.00

100 City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, ..... 56,500.00

State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) 6 per cents, market value, ..... 36,825.00

20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, ..... 2,140.00

Total assets, ..... \$936,709.59

Total liabilities, ..... 60,930.85

**THE AVALAMINATION OF LANGUAGES.**—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others, whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manor born."

**ARDLY REALIZED.**

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this haftersnoon, hand stepped into the hophetaries hand says bi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?"

"Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon 'm on 'or it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache."

**HEADACHE.**

It is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it.

To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

**AYER'S**

**COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,**

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady.

It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences.

Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED or IMPURE BLOOD.

The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular power and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

**BRIDGET.**—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills, "I'm thinking that's not just it however; but perhaps you'll be better knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same that relieved her before."

**DRUGGIST.**—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

**BRIDGET.**—Och! sure now and you've set it; here's the querter, and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, either.

**CONSTITUTION OR COSTIVENESS.**

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which Costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Coffe, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and other of like nature, while a long time ago physicians used to call it "Fool's Abscess," Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Diphylaxis, Epilepsy, Paroxysmal Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the disease named originates in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

**REAL BLESSING.**

**PHYSICIAN.**—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

**MRS. JONES.**—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them again.

**PHYSICIAN.**—You can get them at any Druggists.

Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

**MRS. JONES.**—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

**Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.**

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.**

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING, Q